

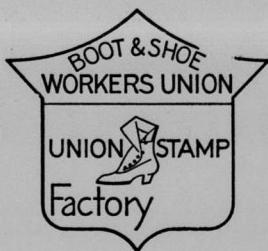


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 25, 1912.

MENACE OF THE UNORGANIZED WOMAN.
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.
OLD-AGE PENSIONS.
THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.
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THE MENACE OF THE UNORGANIZED WOMAN

By Jennie McGough.

The dissatisfaction which has existed among the working classes for many years back, even in times of greatest prosperity, is due in large part to the fact that numbers of women who do not need to work for a living have invaded the shop, the store, the factory and work for wages that would mean starvation to the self-dependent working woman. America is the only land where such conditions could be possible. In the older countries women in fairly comfortable circumstances would scorn to go into competition with their less fortunate sisters who must toil for their support. Indeed, the line between the two classes seems too rigidly drawn to fit in with our New World ideas of equality.

On the other hand, let us consider the situation in our own land, where we find young women with all the advantages of well-to-do homes, and married women in equally good circumstances, in fierce competition with women to whom work is a necessity. And as a result, we have an overcrowded female labor market, with wages generally cut below living expenses and many—alas, too many—forced into degradation because of privation and actual want. Where the salary is inadequate to maintain a self-dependent woman respectably, outside aid is often accepted, or she sinks from sight in the maelstrom of the underworld.

Of course, the majority of working girls who find themselves thus circumstanced do not turn to the slums. Hundreds and thousands of self-supporting women who are today working for less than living wages manage to exist by their own honorable exertions. But under what adverse conditions! Let us picture to ourselves the store or factory girl in her pathetic little living room, which is also her bedroom; the slim meal at the cheap restaurant; the skimpy little wardrobe that requires so much night work to patch and mend and keep clean; the emaciated form and lusterless eyes and, because of these things, the isolation and dreariness of it all.

Or, if she goes in for employment in a hotel we can easily imagine her cooped up in an unhealthy sleeping room, which she shares with at least three other girls, and eating food that is not fit for ordinary human consumption. As a rule, hotels and clubs never put any food on the helps' table until it has spoiled or become unfit for use in the guests' dining room. Where special food is served to the help it is of the poorest and cheapest quality that can be procured.

And there is the girl who forsakes the mill, the store, or the factory, and goes in for general work in a private household. Sometimes the girl and the family fit in smoothly and the happy relations between them remain unbroken for many years. In this case the girl's position is ideal. She saves her money and is happier by far than the store or factory hand, whose salary goes for room and board and clothes. But more frequently there is little sympathy between mistress and servant. The mistress is unreasonable in her demands on the girl's time and energies and the girl's disposition becomes sullen and defiant. Loneliness and galling conditions of subserviency do not make for cheerfulness. Economists have estimated, and statistics prove that the private housework girls who enter insane asylums every year far outnumber those admitted from other feminine occupations. However, a girl who earns less than \$15 per week at any other employment could do no better than engage in private housework. All mistresses are not inconsiderate and unkind and there are innumerable good openings for the right kind of girl.

That woman is best equipped for the battle of self-support who, lacking in sensitiveness and imagination, sees and hears nothing that is not agreeable to the senses and, acknowledging no rebuff, goes serenely on her way.

It is a well-known fact that the underworld is constantly recruited from the ranks of self-dependent working girls. And if

the story of each and every one of these could be unfolded what a flood of light would be thrown on present-day industrial conditions! We would learn a great deal about the pernicious activities of the "pin money" worker and her power to drive self-supporting women into the slums. We might also learn a lesson in charity. How thoughtlessly we sometimes allude to these girls as "fallen women" without pausing to ask ourselves who or what was the cause of their fall, and forgetting the fact that there are a thousand influences tending to drag a woman down and only one in a thousand to help her up. The new fraternalism that is making itself felt in all the labor organizations, and the noble efforts of such grand women as Jane Addams and Mrs. Raymond Robins, are doing much to revolutionize sentiment regarding the submerged sisterhood.

Cheap female labor is the greatest social evil of our time. It is a constant menace to the welfare of certain trades unions and to the working classes generally. One most regrettable result of female competition in labor is that all working women have come to be regarded as the natural enemies of workingmen. But let us discriminate between the woman who works because she must and the one who does so "just to pass the time" while her husband is away at his place of business or employment, or she who prefers the office or workshop to the home for sake of the extra finery which her "pin money" makes possible, and place the odium that attaches to female labor where it properly belongs.

Among unorganized women workers it is the "pin money" woman who sets the scale of wages. Therefore it is she against whom the batteries of criticism should be leveled. She it is, this highly respectable, "independent" worker, who is responsible for much of the immorality among working women which she affects to abhor; who steals the bread out of the mouths of needy women and children; who cheats upright men and women out of their legitimate rights by cheapening the price of labor, and who is ever ready to rush into the vacancies made by union men on strike. It was the "pin money" type of woman who filled the places of the striking linotype operators in the eight-hour struggle a few years ago, and there are today in Chicago, St. Paul, and other cities throughout the country several large and important book and job printing concerns in which she still holds forth. So great an influence has she gained over her employers that it seems impossible to bring these offices back into the fold.

Organization of working women in all lines of employment would seem to be an important need of the labor unions, but more especially those of the printing trades, and too much missionary work can not be done toward this end. We should have the ministers of the gospel on our side. The social evils arising out of the intrusion of the independent woman worker into the industrial field is a subject worthy of pulpit discussion. The aid of the clergy is indispensable for the reason that they are the main channels of communication with the women whose attention it is desired to attract. The press and the platform are the potent factors in molding the opinions of men; women are largely influenced through the public utterances of those who stand for righteousness. Let God's ministers but champion the cause of organization in the trades for women and the battle is half won. Pulpit lectures on the subject, supplemented by earnest endeavor on the part of working men and women who are already trades unionists, or possess the spirit of unionism, would eventually bring about the desired result.

Give the "pin money" worker the exposure that is her due and she will become extinct. The self-supporting woman, like the poor, will be with us always. As trades unionists let us extend to her the helping hand of fraternalism and take her out of competition by bringing her within the fold.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

A Brief History of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Francisco and of the Exempt Fire Company.

By Richard Caverly.
No. 1.

In the infant city of San Francisco on the 24th day of December, 1849, the Volunteer Fire Department was born, but there were no bells to peal out to the startled inhabitants the dreaded news of fire. From mouth to mouth the direful word was sent and again taken up with added terror, until the whole town echoed with it and every man ran to lend a hand in subduing the hell sent ravager.

At this time there was no organization of firemen, and the only engines were two old ones belonging, one to an English importing house, and the other to William Free, afterward foreman of Crescent Engine Company No. 10, located on Pacific street, near Kearny. The former had already worn itself out in service in the Sandwich Islands, and was quite out of repair, besides, and the latter was almost a toy machine that had been made for Martin Van Buren, to be used for irrigating his estate near New York City, and had been brought out by Mr. Free, thinking it might be used in the mines for pumping water. Both of these engines, however, were taken to the fire and did what they could, little as it was. The Free engine afterwards became the property of the Exempt Fire Company and was destroyed in the great fire of 1906, together with the Monumental Engine, and all other property belonging to the Exempts as well.

In 1849-50 the most effective work done by the Volunteer Firemen was accomplished by plastering the houses adjacent to the fire with mud, of which the streets furnished a plentiful supply. Powder was also used with good results, blowing up a building here and there to stop the progress of the fire. Finally, after half a square and fully a million dollars' worth of property had been destroyed, the fire, as if from exhaustion rather than from any controlling force exerted by the firemen, died a charred and blackened monster. One such lesson was sufficient, and on the smoking ruins a mass meeting was held to consider the advisability of forming a fire department. F. D. Kohler, D. C. Broderick, G. H. Hossefras, G. W. Green, William McKibben, Benjamin Ray, Charles W. Cornell, J. A. McGlynn, J. H. Cutter, W. D. M. Howard, M. Bulger, Thomas Brannan, C. E. Buckingham, and many others who had been firemen in their native cities were the most prominent in the movement. From the time of this meeting until the following May, the history of the organization is wrapped in the most perplexing mystery. It is safe to say that not a single person who attended that meeting is alive today.

Of the few members of the Exempt Fire Company alive, no two agree on the same story. However, a fire company was formed called the Howard Fire Association. This, we believe, was the true beginning of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Francisco. Some say that the Van Buren engine was the first to gather around it the fire boys; another, with great positiveness, declares there was no company formed until Mayor John W. Geary bought two New York side-stroke engines that had come out on speculation, and gave one of them to the Empire, and afterwards to Protection, numbering respectively No. 1 and No. 2. This happened in May, 1850, and after the fire in that month, to prove this assertion it need only be said that the only engines used in the May fire were the two de-lapidated machines so useless in December.

Leaving that important point to vex the breasts of the old Exempts alive today, we turn with relief to the almost undisputed fact that Fred

D. Kohler was the first chief engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Francisco. However, it is a fact that there was a fire in June, 1850, and that at that fire there was present the engine companies known as the Empire, afterwards called Broderick No. 1; Protection, later called Manhattan No. 2; Howard No. 3, and Monumental No. 6.

At this time the Monumental was an outside and independent company because its members, being Baltimoreans and Philadelphians, did not like the way the New York and Bostonians ran their machines and had accordingly held aloof with its three little engines from the regular body. By September, however, they saw the folly of their ways and the advantage of support from the city, and therefore conformed and joined with the others.

By September, and before the fire of that month, a number of engines and trucks had arrived from the East, and the department was in good running order. From the first to the last of the Volunteer Fire Department, the companies kept up their clannish system of running by cities, and in this way kept alive an unusual spirit of rivalry which frequently led them to acts of great extravagance in the expenditure of money, and often gave rise to bad feeling. Did Monumental 6 have a two-story house gorgeously fitted out, Pennsylvania 12, Howard 3, and Knickerbocker 5 must go and do likewise, and they did it all along the line. Nothing was too good for the comfort of the Volunteer Firemen in those days of plenty, and the absence of poverty among the people of San Francisco, because special privileges and monopoly was absent.

Liberality of Volunteer Firemen.

The money lavished by the Volunteer Firemen in those days on their engines and houses was quite in keeping with the liberal way of the early settlers of 1851-2 of this land of plenty, and the luxury to be found in some of their houses was not equaled in any private dwelling in San Francisco.

The Monuments received in two ships, about this time, the pieces of the largest engine that had yet been seen on the coast. It was an end stroke and cost the boys \$6000 out of their own pockets. How No. 6 did swell himself and strut about! How he did want to play against any engine this side of New York! And how, when he did beat everything at Sacramento and threw a stream 229 feet 8 inches, he put "Chief" in great letters on the front of the machine and thus paraded it, a sacred anguish to its rivals.

Charm of Running to Fires.

When we look back in memory to the days of the old Volunteer Department we cannot help thinking that there must have been an indescribable charm about doing fire duty voluntarily.

To the present generation, this statement would seem inconsistent when we state wherein lay this charm.

The charm of running to fires as a volunteer consists, first, of the excitement of dragging a heavy engine or light hose-carriage whenever there was an alarm of fire; of racing with others; of puffing and perspiring; of dropping in the streets from sheer exhaustion; of getting besmeared with mud in winter, and greasy from perspiration in summer; of the chances of being run over or maimed or killed; of spoiling your clothes, which could be replaced, or destroying your health, which could not be restored. Secondly, the charm consisted of getting a pipe on the fire, and being allowed the privilege of squirting water through a window from the street; of standing on a ladder, with the water running down into your boots; your knees trembling, and your teeth beating the long roll against each other; of being inside the building, blinded with smoke, and feeling your way lest you drop through a trap-door or some other contrivance to create a vacancy in your company; of plod-

ding home wet and exhausted, to wash hose and go to bed; of having the privilege of being stoned or insulted by some of your brother firemen, because an ambitious member of your company boasted in a bar-room that he could "wax" any member of some other company.

The working fireman would tell you that their reward came in watching for fire; often sleeping in the engine house; in turning out at all hours, and sometimes sit all the next day after a fire around the stove in the engine house, too tired to go to work.

(To be continued.)

WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

The strike of the web pressmen on the "Examiner" is still on and persons approached by solicitors with contrary statements should not allow themselves to be deceived by the glib-tongued gentry. The fight is not only still on, but is growing in scope since the convention of the State Federation of Labor which indorsed the boycott of this paper by the striking men.

A rumor reaches this city, without official verification, that a move is now on in Chicago to settle the newspaper strike. President Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union is said to be arranging a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades. This board consists of the presidents of the five international unions in the printing industry.

The strike of the pressmen and feeders in the book and job offices of Portland is still in progress and is attracting attention among the business interests of that city because of the lack of ability on the part of the employers to turn out work in a suitable fashion and in a reasonable time.

DARROW TRIAL POSTPONED.

Clarence Darrow will not come to trial on the Bain charge of jury bribing until November 20th. The case, originally set for October 21st, was postponed by Judge Norton at the request of Assistant District Attorney Joseph Ford and Earl Rogers, chief counsel for Darrow.

Judge Conley of Madera County, who will try the case, agreed to the postponement.

Ford said the postponement was agreed to because the prosecution needs time to gather its witnesses.

The indictment charges the bribing of Juror Robert Bain, the first man in the McNamara panel.

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OLD AGE PENSIONS.**By Theodore Johnson.**

The claim that subsidies by the State in support of a pension or insurance system will reduce wages, runs about as follows:

1. The effect of a subsidized pension or insurance system in any State would be to attract wage earners from outside, and thus to crowd the labor market, at least for a time. Even if a period of residence were required as a condition for participation in the benefits of the system, its existence would nevertheless operate to some extent as an inducement to workers to take up their residence in the State. This result could hardly fail to react unfavorably upon wages rate.

2. There is the direct competition of the pensioned workers. Clearly, if a part of the workers in any employment are pensioned by the State, they can, if they choose, underbid their competitors, who are not in receipt of such aid. The force of this argument depends largely upon the age at which pensions are granted, and the amount of the pension given. The argument would have much force in the case of a pension system that provided liberal pensions at an early age. Obviously, a pension of \$500 a year to all workers over 50 years of age would affect the rate of wages most unfavorably in the manner described. If the pensionable age, however, were fixed at 70, the liability of depression of the wage rate through the competition of the pensioned workers would not be considerable. This direct competition of the pensioned workers is practically a negligible factor, so far as the existing systems of old-age pension are concerned.

3. There is the reflex competition created by the pension system, as it may be termed. This is the influence of the prospect of a State subsidy in old age in relation to the wage requirements of adult workers in general. If the State guaranteed gratuitous pensions for old age, this fact would doubtless be taken into account generally by adult workers, and the rate of wages which they would demand or require would be reduced correspondingly. That is to say, the prospect of a State subsidy would reduce the need of the individual saving; wage earners not being under the necessity of making full provision for old age, could afford to work for less wages. The amount of the pension would be discounted in advance by workers in their competition for employment.

4. There is, finally, the effect of the tax burden imposed by the pension system. The taxes to defray the expenses of a non-contributory pension system, or of a subsidized pension or insurance scheme, would, in the first instance, fall largely upon the industries of any State adopting such a plan. It is clear that manufacturers would make an effort to shift this burden, so far as possible, upon consumers or upon employees, in the form of higher prices or lower wages, respectively. The former course would be practically impossible in the case of industries subject to interstate competition. The tendency then would be to reduce wages.

The liability of a depression of wages through indirect competition, as it has been termed, appears to be the chief consideration here. Of course, the extent of the reduction of wages that might be produced through this influence would depend upon the provisions of the pension system, especially upon the amount of the pension and the conditions of eligibility. It is clear, for example, that if large pensions were provided for all aged persons, without any restriction whatever as to eligibility, the effect must be to lower wages in a marked degree. With pensions of small amount and stringent conditions of administration, the effect upon wages would be less marked; but even then the existence of pensions would doubtless operate as a barrier to advance of wages which the working class might otherwise obtain. It is to be feared, therefore, that the establishment of a subsidized pension or insurance

system would stand in the way of realization of the ideal of an adequate living wage. If the State undertakes to support aged workers in whole or in part, the effect must be to lower proportionately the rate of wages.

One of the main arguments urged in favor of a pension system is that it would eliminate altogether, or reduce greatly, the expenditure for poor relief. Some of the more enthusiastic supporters of old-age pensions go so far as to advance the opinion or to encourage the expectation that the establishment of a pension system would abolish the poorhouse. Other less extreme advocates of pensions merely argue that a pension system would take a large number of inmates out of the poorhouses and put them back in their homes, and would in general greatly reduce the outlay for poor relief.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor issued a report in 1905, aiming to prove statistically that the establishment of a pension system, would do away with the necessity of poor relief. The report stated: "If this plan were adopted, cities, towns, individuals and corporation societies would be free from collecting and distributing money for charitable purposes."

On the assumption that all expenditures for charitable purposes would be abolished by the institution of a pension system, it was estimated that over two million dollars per year would be saved in the State. But this calculation, it must be stated, was based upon the remarkable assumption that only one person out of five eligible for pensions would make application.

This reasoning as to the economy of a pension system through reduction of ordinary expenditure for poor relief finds no support in the experience of States that have established pension systems. The experience of Denmark, New Zealand and Germany in this respect is most instructive.

Such facts and figures as are available completely discredit the popular notion that the adoption of a pension system would mean the passing of the poorhouse. Whatever benefits a pension system might or might not bring, one definite conclusion that may be drawn from foreign experience is that pension systems will not do away with almshouses and almsgiving.

It is not difficult to understand why poor relief expenditure has not diminished, but, on the contrary, has rather increased in countries having pension systems. A little reflection shows that this result was one naturally to be expected. In the first place, a pension system hardly touches the mass of the almshouse population. The ma-

jority of inmates of pauper institutions are there not because of poverty alone, but because of disease, infirmity or affliction, which necessitates institutional residence. The grant of pensions will not take such persons out of the institutions. In the second place, the more liberal policy of dealing with the aged under a general pension system reacts also on the methods of pauper relief. The effect is to promote larger expenditure for charitable purposes. Finally, the tendency of a pension system is to cultivate in the population a disposition to rely upon the State, and to take advantage of opportunities of public assistance to the utmost degree. The individual relaxes his efforts to make provision for himself. This psychological factor undoubtedly has something to do with the increase of poor law expenditures which is observable in some countries having pension systems.

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THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.

Before discussing the treatment of consumption I wish to impress my readers with the fact that tuberculosis is a curable disease, and that the success of any remedial measure depends largely upon whether or not it is instituted at the onset of the trouble, and carefully guided throughout. In the past, as well as at the present time with many physicians and most laymen, a person suffering from tuberculosis is looked upon as hopeless. He is often deluded into the belief that his condition is not serious, treated by medical means for a time at home, then as matters grow worse in order to shift the responsibility for his death to other shoulders he is sent to another climate, to the high altitudes of Colorado and Mexico, the arid desert or the balmy south. He wanders from place to place vainly seeking the fountain of health until at last he dies, or his finances being exhausted, broken in spirit, in the last stages of the disease he returns home a physical wreck to live out his few remaining days. I wish to state right here, that I consider it criminal to send a consumptive to any climate with the idea that climate alone is going to cure him.

For years scientists have been searching for a specific for tuberculosis and many reputable physicians have laid claims to the discovery of a cure which under the test of time has only added another chapter to the long list of failures preceding it. It is not my purpose to enumerate the number of drugs that have been used; sufficient that almost every one of importance has at some time been tried and with the exception of a few which have no special specific action upon the disease itself all have been abandoned.

In our dealing with consumption we must not forget that it is a disease of nutrition in which a germ has been introduced into the body and against which the natural resistance of the economy is the most potent factor. From the time that tuberculosis was found to be caused by a germ tireless experimentation has been carried on by numerous investigators to demonstrate the possibility of producing artificial immunity in animals. In a measure they have been more or less successful, and the results have been such as to justify similar procedure upon the human being. It is certain that the future treatment of tuberculosis lies along the lines just indicated, and the prevention of tuberculosis will reach its highest ideal when a substance has been discovered that will immunize the human body against the invasion of the bacilli as diphtheria anti-toxine protects the economy from diphtheria, or vaccination against smallpox. Aside from serum treatments, some seventy-five in number, which if properly selected and carefully used by competent men are of signal benefit in raising the resistance of the body, what means have we at our command to combat this dread destroyer of mankind.

There are several measures to be employed, each and all to be carried out by the patient under the guidance of the physician. In order of importance they are as follows: First, rest; second, food; third, open air; fourth, climate.

The fundamental principle in the repair of diseased tissue is rest. If a person receives an injury to a joint it is rested by means of a splint. The movements of the chest are restricted in pleurisy by adhesive strapping, and wounds, accidental or surgical, are not only protected by dressings but are put to rest until the reparative process has restored them to the normal. One of the most important features in the cure of tuberculosis is rest. The tubercular subject is not only compelled to supply the vital energy necessary for the ordinary requirements of life, but in addition he must meet the demands made upon him by the presence of a wasting disease. It stands to reason that if all his energy is con-

sumed for work, or exercise, or in exertion of any kind, he will have none left with which to combat his ailment and will be constantly depleting his reserved forces. The object then in rest is to conserve all the vital forces and make them available only in the battle against the disease. It is surprising what rest in the open air will do for a tubercular subject. Fever disappears, night sweats diminish, cough is lessened and there is an increase in weight.

Every tubercular person, even at the very onset of the disease, should rest several hours each day and only do such work and take such exercise as will not cause fatigue. Here the argument for isolation of all cases prevails, for if it were not for the necessity of earning a livelihood many of the subjects could be saved by relieving them of the responsibilities of life before their health has been seriously undermined, and providing them with rest, care, food and medical guidance in properly equipped sanatoriums.

When a patient has fever he should remain in bed in the open air until it subsides, then after the activity of the disease has passed carefully graduated exercises, increased according to general condition of patient, may be employed.

The second important consideration is food. In order to compensate for the continuous wasting of the consumptive an intelligent regulation of the quality, quantity and preparation of the food is necessary.

Physiology tells us that the man of average size requires 120 grams of albumen, 50 grams of fat, and 500 grams of starchy food daily; the equivalent of 3000 heat units, to replenish his bodily waste.

The tubercular subject is winning the battle as long as he is gaining in weight, and this increase depends largely upon the quantity of food he is able to assimilate. Unfortunately many of these sufferers have imperfect digestion so that it is impossible to take sufficient food to maintain the normal standard in health. When forced feeding is required to offset the loss from disease the digestive apparatus is easily crippled and the food proposition becomes a very serious matter.

Klebs says: "In no other chronic disease is abundant feeding so essential, it must be carried out not only through the abundance of food furnished, but by its quality, by its variety, by its method of preparation and by digestive stimulants and aids. While it is possible to overburden the digestive tract of the patient this danger is insignificant compared with the likelihood of not getting enough food to make good his waste and to fortify him against the ravages of the disease. That diet is best which taxes the digestive powers least and furnishes the greatest amount of nourishment."

(To be continued.)

LETTER CARRIERS' BALL.

The Letter Carriers' first grand prize masquerade ball is to be given at the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, Saturday evening, November 2d.

The affair is given for the benefit of their convention fund, which convention meets here the coming year. The letter carriers and postal employees are assisting the committee having the ball in charge to make it the finest masquerade ball ever given in San Francisco. Very prominent gentlemen have been selected to act as judges, which assures everyone an equal chance of winning one of the valuable prizes to be given away on that evening.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL.

After the presentation of numerous exhibits and the identification of them by various persons, the prosecution at Indianapolis finally began the examination of witnesses.

In line with the contentions of the defense that only the McNamaras and Ortie E. McManigal were responsible for the explosions, Miss Mary C. Dye testified at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial Wednesday that Frank M. Ryan and other officials of the Iron Workers' Union seldom were at headquarters when jobs were being blown up.

Miss Dye, former bookkeeper for J. J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was cross-examined by the defense. McNamara kept close to headquarters, the witness said, but President Ryan traveled about the country, visiting Indianapolis only once a month.

The government had charged that in signing checks, payable to McNamara, Ryan showed he knew the money was being used for dynamiting.

Miss Dye said Ryan often signed quantities of blank checks which were filled in by McNamara as needed.

A battered, ivory-handled umbrella was produced as a government exhibit. Thomas Berger of Pittsburgh, foreman of a bridge construction company, identified it as having been found at Dayton, Ohio, May 3, 1908.

"I notice you are examining the handle. What attracts your attention to it?" asked United States District Attorney Miller.

"I see on the handle engraved the initials, 'E. C.'" replied the witness.

It was the umbrella which, the government charges, Edward Clark, Cincinnati, carried when he attempted to blow up the bridge, and which he held over the dynamite to protect it from a heavy rain. The government says Clark after lighting the fuse forgot the umbrella.

Clark at the opening of the present trial pleaded guilty. The indictment alleges that Herbert S. Hockin, acting secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, assisted Clark in preparing for the Dayton explosion.

A dozen foremen of construction firms testified about explosions. H. G. Reynolds, Richmond, Va., told of an attempt to blow up a bridge across

the Susquehanna river near Perryville, Md., on June 2, 1908, when four men ran away, leaving dynamite behind.

E. J. McGivena, Chicago, described the blowing up of a construction car on an elevated road extension at Buena Park, Chicago, in March, 1908, and the dynamiting of a car of steel at Indianapolis Harbor, Ind., a year later.

H. W. Ashley, Pittsburgh, told of the dynamiting of a viaduct near Clairton, Pa., October 12, 1906, after which pieces of a suitcase in which the bomb had been inclosed were found scattered over the country.

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI TRIAL.

When the indictments were read in the trial at Salem, Mass., growing out of the strike of textile workers at Lawrence last winter it was discovered that the indictment against Caruso alleged that while engaged in a riot with strikers at Lawrence last winter, he fired a revolver, the bullet killing Annie Lopizzo. The indictments against Ettor and Giovannitti detailed certain speeches said to have been made by the leaders and which, the State alleges, so inflamed Caruso's mind that he fired his revolver.

Immediately after the indictments were read District Attorney Attwill began his opening address to the jury, the jury box having been filled. At the conclusion of the statement by the District Attorney the statement of the defense was made by Attorney Moore.

A number of witnesses were examined during the week, most of them being newspaper men whose testimony was mainly introduced for the purpose of establishing a foundation for the testimony of others. It is probable that by next week the trial will have reached an important stage.

FILE EXCEPTIONS.

Exceptions to much of the testimony and to the ruling of Justice Wright, of the District Supreme Court, in the contempt case against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison have been filed with the clerk of the District Court. It is charged in the bill of exceptions that error was committed by Justice Wright in allowing the trial to proceed before the taking of testimony before Referee Harper had been concluded. The case is now on its way to the District Court of Appeals, where it will probably be heard early in the coming year.



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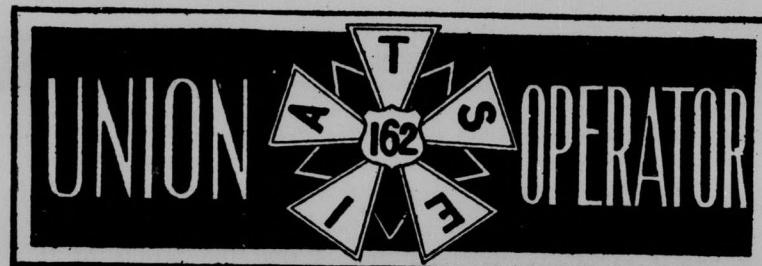
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1912.

GET BUSY—STAND TRUE

The September number of the "American Federationist" ends an editorial by Samuel Gompers with this statement: "Organized labor must see to it that trade union men are nominated and elected to municipal, county and State offices; that trade union men represent its interests in the State Legislature, and in Congress. Let organized labor's slogan live in its deeds—stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial. Get busy. Stand true."

Till thine own ground,
Do not thyself or friends importune;
He that by seeking hath himself once found,
Hath ever found a happy fortune.

—George Herbert.

The article by Dr. Hubbell this week on "The Treatment of Tuberculosis" is one that should be read by every workingman, because millions of dollars are yearly filched from the victims of this disease by quacks selling their useless nostrums. Read it. It can do you no harm and may enable you to do some good.

Don't forget to deal a solar plexus to that relic of barbarism known as the poll tax on election day. The petitions which caused this proposition to be presented to the people were circulated by the State Federation of Labor, and the plan to abolish poll tax has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council. Don't overlook these questions when you vote, for they are of as much importance as are the officials you elect.

That the wild rantings of the syndicalists brought to this country from Southern Europe, are to result in restrictive legislation of a drastic nature is indicated by the fact that Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts is even now agitating such action, and is meeting with the approval of his constituency. There is no room in a country such as ours for either the extreme of syndicalism or drastic restrictions upon the liberties of speech. Rationalism must prevail. The anarchist must be compelled to keep within the bounds of decency, and the plutocratic individual must be given to understand that this government was not instituted for his sole benefit. This is a republic and must be conducted as such, and doubtless will be in spite of the selfishness and radicalism of both the anarchist and the plutocrat.

Free Text Books for California

At the election to be held November 5th there will be a proposition on the ballot providing for free text books for the pupils of the public schools.

The California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council are committed to the policy of free text books, and have been trying for a number of years to have the question submitted to the people. At every session of the Legislature during the past dozen years measures with this purpose in view have been introduced, but for one reason or another each failed to reach the people, until Senator Shanahan made his successful fight for his Constitutional Amendment which is to be voted upon on November 5th by the people of this State, and should receive the enthusiastic support of every citizen who believes in the benefits of education.

Free text books are just as necessary as are free schools, and in fact no school can be truthfully said to be a free school which fails to furnish text books free.

California has, it is true, an indigent free text-book law, but the circumstances under which pupils are given books are such that few ever take advantage of the law, because parents, though poor, are as a rule too proud to attach their names to papers declaring that they are paupers, and thus subject their children to the humiliation consequent upon receiving books in this manner.

That there are thousands of parents of large families who are compelled to withdraw the older children from school and put them to work in order that the younger members may be furnished with books can not be denied. Every time this is done the State suffers as distinct a loss as does the unfortunate child that is denied educational advantages to which justice demands it should have access. The adoption of the free text-book amendment will also remove caste distinctions by enabling the child of poor parentage to be as well equipped in the matter of school supplies as are the children of millionaires. These caste feelings undoubtedly drive away many a child from school under our present scheme of things. Those who know how hard it is for some families to earn enough for the mere necessities of life, need no forceful argument to convince them many children are deprived of education because of the cost of books.

Aside from these considerations, however, there are real advantages of an immediate and plainly discernible material kind in the policy of the State furnishing the books free to the pupils in its schools. It effects a saving of time. Under the system of individual purchase a delay of a week, and even more, is usual at the opening of the school year before work can be begun owing to the fact that pupils do not have their books, while with free text books work may begin at once. There need not be a delay of a single hour.

It will mean a saving in expense, as will be testified to by every school superintendent where the system has been in vogue, because the retailers profit is eliminated and the books are used until worn out, instead of being thrown aside, as is frequently the case with private ownership.

The habit of respect which it instills in the child for public property, because the books must be returned in good condition, is a moral advantage which it would be impossible to measure in dollars and cents.

Under the proposed law it will be possible to have a greater variety of books without increased cost, something that is almost impossible under private ownership. To illustrate, a half dozen different readers, by different authors, may be furnished to pupils, thus giving the students a wider range and undoubted advantage.

It will greatly increase the school attendance, especially in the upper grades, because many children who are driven into the industrial field at an early age under the present private purchase plan will be enabled to pursue their studies to the high schools, and the value of this to the State it is impossible to measure. It must be admitted by all that the greater the opportunities for education given the children of a State, the greater the State itself must become because of the increased intelligence of its citizenship.

Many States and school districts have for years furnished books free to their pupils, and not one of them could be induced to return to the system of private purchase. School authorities in these communities, without exception, testify to the vast advantage of free text books to the pupils and to the people generally.

The thing which surpasses understanding is that the people of this great State should have waited so long before taking advantage of a system which has so much to recommend it to their consideration.

Remember when you go into the voting booth on election day that you should cast your vote for the Shanahan Free Text-Book Constitutional Amendment. Don't allow it to be defeated because of your thoughtlessness. Vote for it, and remind your friends to do likewise.

Remember, it is Constitutional Amendment No. 3, and will be No. 2 in the column on the ballot containing the amendments.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A notorious hater of automobiles who resides in Australia is said to have invented an innovation in men's wear. It resembles the ordinary sac and trousers to some extent, except that they are studded all over with little pieces of broken glass. The idea is that as the pedestrian is run over his suit causes the motor tires to burst with a loud pop, and the chauffeur has little chance for escape.

Anything which would tend to lessen discipline in the ranks of labor can not be a good thing for the movement. We need, and must have, honest discipline in order to progress and improve. The union without the power to enforce the will of the majority can not be a strong organization, because a disgruntled few may refuse to comply with requirements which are essential to successful unionism.

We may just as well give up all notions of holding an exposition in this city in 1915. Lee J. Spangler of Pennsylvania says that in that year the earth will drop from its orbit and will plunge through space to destruction. The world is indeed fortunate in having such men as Spangler. Just think of the energy we might have wasted but for his prophecy.

Private memorandum of the late King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, recently discovered, shows that the discovery of America only cost \$7200, which is pretty cheap when it is considered that this hemisphere is worth considerably more than that amount at present, and that there are no more continents lying around loose today awaiting discovery.

Every time we see one of those loud-talking square men who make a lot of noise at meetings when the union is in trouble and never appear at all when conditions are normal we are reminded of what a jewel consistency really is. Nine times out of every ten that you see a cigar in such a man's mouth you see the product of non-union labor. The union man who is really worth while is a regular attendant.

That the moving picture business is reaching proportions little dreamed of by the average citizen is shown by the fact that 55,000 miles of films were produced last year. This would be more than enough to encircle the earth twice at the equator, and there is no indication of a falling off. In fact it is more than probable that next year's output will be even greater.

Modesty is a beautiful trait of character and an almost indispensable one. A modest person seldom makes enemies and always wins friends. He is too unassuming to bring down upon his head that enmity and hatred which pride and arrogance cannot but elicit. He is too unobtrusive to cause vexation to anyone, and does not, therefore, witness and feel the ill-humor of those around him. He becomes the friend of many, because people naturally and instinctively bend towards those who have signs about them of meekness or humility, and surely modesty is a pleasing form of humility. Modesty never allows itself to speak too much and bore, never stays in one's presence longer than desired, studies to discover what is pleasant and congenial, tries to avoid being distasteful and repugnant by being a little backward. A modest person is a most desirable companion, a most courted stranger, and a most valuable friend. No one who professes to be an impartial judge of human nature can deny the intrinsic beauty of this virtue, and its calm and quiet power of winning and enticing.—C. P. Hardeman.

Wit at Random

Senator Tillman was talking about a politician who always kept himself in the public eye.

"He is as bad," said Senator Tillman, "as poor old Hamlet Binks, who went to Ocean Grove for his vacation and fell off Ross' pavilion at high tide and got drowned."

"Poor devil!" said the reporter. "But how did he happen to fall off?"

"He was trying," said Senator Tillman, "to keep himself in the center of a coastwise steamer's searchlight."

Tommy—Pa, was writing done on tables of stone in the old days?

Pa—Yes, my son.

Tommy—Then it must have taken a crowbar to break the news.

"Oh, no; there ain't any favorites in the family!" soliloquized Johnny. "Oh, no! If I bite my fingernails, I catch it. But if the baby eats his whole foot, they think it's dear."

"Look here, waiter, how long am I going to have to wait for that half portion of duck I ordered?"

"Till somebody orders the other half. We can't go out and kill half a duck."—New York "American."

The proud father to whom a college education had been denied, met his daughter at the train on her return from college.

"But, Helen," he said, "aren't you unusually fat?"

"Yes, dad," she replied, "weigh 140 pounds stripped for 'gym.'"

The father looked dazed for a moment and then demanded: "Who in thunder is Jim?"—Ex.

Once upon a time an Irishman was walking through a lonely cemetery and stopped before an imposing looking monument bearing the following inscription: "I Still Live."

Pat reflected soberly for a moment and then said, "Well, if Oi was dead, begorra O'd own up to it!"—Ex.

"What punishment did the defaulting banker get?"

"I understand his lawyer charged him \$40,000."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"I want to ask one more question before I go to bed, pa."

"Well?"

"When the hole comes in stockings what becomes of the piece of stocking that was there before the hole came?"—"Comic Cuts."

Teacher—Now, Tommy, suppose a man gave you \$100 to keep for him and then died, what would you do? Would you pray for him?

Tommy—No, sir; I would pray for another like him.—"United Presbyterian."

The barber shop was well patronized when in walked a shabby stranger.

"Good morning, sir!" called the barber, doubtfully.

"Good morning!" replied the stranger. "My good man, will you shave one side of my face for a nickel?"

The barber winked at the waiting customers.

"Certainly," he replied. "Take a seat, please."

Presently it was the shabby stranger's turn to occupy the seat of honor.

"Now, which side shall I shave?" asked the barber, as he waved the lather brush in the air.

"The outside!" replied the shabby stranger merrily.—Ex.

Miscellaneous

CEMETERY ON THE HILL.

By J. J. Galvin.

Little Graveyard on the hill,
Where our silent comrades sleep,
Let me glide thy paths along;
Tell me what thy tablets keep.

When Fort Sumpter's signal gun
Flashed the dreaded war alarm,
Came my heroes from the workshop,
The office, and the farm;
And throughout the gathering years
Down to Appomattox field,
Love of country proved their worth;
They could die, but never yield.

These, my veteran children here,
Relics of that time gone by
When the Nation called for men,
Answered: "We will do or die!"
Thousands fell in battle's front,
With thousands invalided home;
Legion after legion rose,
And the cry was "Still they come!"

Thus the Northland and the East,
Crimson South and Fairy West,
Each contributed its sons;
Gave its brightest, gave its best.
Then they kept our Starry Flag
Where the fathers placed its fold,
Waving o'er united land,
Prouder even than of old.

Soldier boys now resting here
Were the vanguard of that host,
Giving up their precious lives
For our Country's treasured boast;
And these fearless sailor lads,
On embattled ships of might,
Taught the peoples of the world
That our glorious cause was right.

Hallowed ground lies all around,
Sacred to the sons of men;
Cherished memories of the dead
Blossoming bear fruit again.
In my caverned walls they dwell.
Heroes of the land and sea,
Only waiting trumpet call
Of God's own last reveille.

Cemetery on the hill,
Where our silent comrades sleep,
Thou hast told thy story well;
May their souls the Angels keep.

"BULLETIN" TO REPORT CONVENTION.

It will be welcome news to the trade unionists of California to learn that the management of the "Bulletin," at the request of Samuel Gompers and many other labor officials, and as a special favor to the labor people, has arranged to send its labor editor, Frederick W. Ely, to Rochester, N. Y., next month, to report the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention.

Each day, beginning November 11th, Mr. Ely will tell of the proceedings of the great labor convention through the columns of the "Bulletin," paying particular attention to matters of special interest to trade unionists of California. At the close of the convention Mr. Ely will write a general review of the entire convention.

The "Bulletin" will be the only paper on the Pacific Coast to have a special correspondent at the convention, and it is needless to say that Mr. Ely's stories of the convention will be accurate and unbiased, and will be read with interest by union men and women throughout the entire State.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held October 22d, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Henry Hessberg, drums, Local No. 47; Meris Levin, piano, Local No. 40; F. C. West, cornet, Local No. 99; J. W. Densmore, piano, Local No. 76.

Admitted to membership from transfer: D. D. Custer, R. Callies, E. B. La Haye.

Admitted to membership by examination: H. Riley and V. Medina.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: R. Miranda, A. Wunderwald, J. F. W. Kreyer, H. Koenig, W. J. McCoy, Jos. Roberts.

Committee reports arrangements are complete for the high jinks Monday night. Invitations can be secured from P. Sapiro, secretary of committee.

S. G. Smith has returned from a two-weeks' vacation in Sonoma County.

The president has appointed the following committee to arrange for a function for the benefit of the relief fund: J. J. Matheson, J. C. Luppy, A. L. Fourtner, Louis Marcus, Wm. Nolting.

REMEMBER THESE FIRMS.

Indianapolis, October 1, 1912.

To All Central Labor Unions, Building Trades and Metal Trades Councils:

Greeting: Ever since the 1901 "Nine-Hour Strike" of Molders, Machinists and Pattern Makers, these various organizations, whose members were previously employed by the Dean Steam Pump Co., of this city, have endeavored to organize their employees, but with small success, until Molders' Union No. 56 succeeded a few months ago in organizing the members of that craft working in this plant, with the exception of three men. When the time was ripe to demand of the company recognition of the union and signing of the scale as paid in other union shops, the firm of Dean Bros. refused to sign the scale or recognize the union. The matter was referred to the Central Labor Union, and a request made for the services of the grievance committee in order, if possible, to get the matter amicably settled. Dean Bros. absolutely refused to adjust matters at their plant, resulting in the grievance committee recommending, at a regular meeting held September 9, 1912, that the Dean Bros. Pump Co. be placed on the unfair list, and that the secretary notify all Central Labor Unions, Building and Metal Trades Councils to that effect, and ask your support in this matter.

Dean Bros.' specialties are pumps, used extensively by breweries, office buildings and domestic purposes. You are asked to use your influence against patronage by dealers in this line of goods and also send us a list of merchants handling these goods in your locality.

Incidentally, we wish to call your attention to the fact that the E. C. Atkins & Co., manufacturers of saws and a general line of laborers' tools, are still on the unfair list by this body. We also call your attention to the following concerns controlled by Mr. Arthur Jordan, of Indianapolis, a man who is bitterly opposed to organized labor in every capacity: The Meridian Life Insurance Co., The Hoover-Watson Printing Co., The International Tool and Machine Co., manufacturers of lathes and general line of machinists' tools, and the Keyless Lock Co., manufacturers of office specialties and locks used in government, municipal and office buildings. Give them a wide berth.

Thanking you for any favor you may be able to render organized labor of this city, and wishing you success, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

L. A. BARTH, Secretary.

ALBERT S. LOWRY, President.

WHAT SOME WIVES SUFFER.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

Many of our men do not treat their wives with the respect, and with the kindness, and with the indulgence which is due to woman. We often meet a man who speaks disrespectfully of his wife. He makes much of her imperfections, and relates them to almost every individual with whom he comes in contact. It seems that he must find fault with his wife. He cannot see her good and appreciate her estimableness. He says nothing in praise of her, but much in derogation. He thinks that it is enough, if he merely supports her. He imagines that he is the one who undergoes the real hardships of life, working for her, for his children, and for himself. He allows himself to be deluded by the thought that she is living a very comfortable and easy life around the house, merely caring for the little ones. He forgets, or does not know, what true manhood is, and acts as if it were his undeniable privilege to belittle and misuse her. He has no consideration, no kindness, no sympathy for her, as if she were his slave, and deserved no better treatment from him.

I am not imputing to every husband such despicable conduct towards his wife as that which I have just been describing. Far from it. There are many men who treat their wives very admirably. They are exemplary husbands, and are worthy of the highest commendation. It is a great pleasure to be around them, and to see with what anxious solicitation they supply the little wants of their wives, with what kindness and gentleness they habitually treat them, and with what tenderness they always and freely sympathize with them. They are high-minded men, and well know that nothing is too good for a faithful wife and devoted mother. They know that their wives look up to them for comfort, and they do not withhold it.

The kind of husband on whom I have been casting my animadversions is one who presumptuously and superciliously thinks that his wife is fortunate to be married, and to have some one to support her. If you talk to him about his conduct, if you show him that a wife is entitled to the greatest consideration, kindness and sympathy, he will not be moved, but will urge many things in extenuation of what he does. He will bring before you the faults of his wife, which are either insignificant or chimerical, and will dwell on them as if they were simply intolerable. He is the one that is fortunate; he is the one whose lot is easy; but he does not know it, or will not know it. If he would only consider what a wife must go through, he would realize the hardship of her life, and would be indulgent to her.

After she is married for a time, and a little before she becomes a mother, she is in a state of anxiety and apprehension. She is a mother only after keen suffering. Then comes work and care from sunrise to sunset. The work never ends; she seldom has a chance to relax herself. She can never run away from the troubles by which she is encompassed. She must face them. Such is her lot, and nobly does she accept it. But the husband does not accept what is allotted to him; he will not play his part entirely; he will not perform all of his duty. It is his duty to strengthen his wife in her manifold troubles by an exuberant bestowal of respect, kindness, and sympathy. This respect for her should be high; his kindness should be continual, and his sympathy should be ardent.

What are we to say of the man who comes home intoxicated and brutally handles his wife? who curses her? who calls her the foulest and vilest names? Such a husband deserves nothing short of imprisonment. Yet there is a large number of them. What a burden that poor woman must have who, weighed down with the cares of her household, must listen to the odious

enunciations emanating from the sordid mouth of her intoxicated husband! What a pitiable plight she is in when, surrounded by her children, she is ruthlessly handled and savagely beaten! Yet such is exactly what some wives are suffering. They keep it a secret for the sake of their children, but dearly do they pay for so doing.

There is another class of husbands, too odious to dwell upon, too evil-tongued to quote, too lewd to speak with. They are those who engage with others in a dissolute talk about their virtuous wives. Little do their wives dream that they are the subject of the vilest and most abject conversation. Oh! how unfortunate are the wives who are spoken of with such foulness! how precarious the future goodness of the children who have such a father!

Two other classes of husbands who ill-treat their wives yet remain. Those who lose control of their tempers, and those who are very jealous. The wife is sometimes seriously injured by her husband when he is in the fever of uncontrollable anger. He, however, generally feels remorse, and most of the time treats his wife with kindness. The jealous man is ever suspicious of his wife, and sometimes accuses her of awful things. She has a hard life. She is closely watched, and does not feel free. But she suffers no extreme infliction from him.

The great majority of our women are wives of the workingmen. Union men constitute the bulk of workingmen. Therefore, if each union man make it his business to always treat his wife with the greatest respect and kindness, he will be doing an excellent work towards mitigating the sufferings and hardships of our American women.

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including Floor Covering
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ALL FOR \$250

**NEWMAN'S
18TH AND MISSION STS.**

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 18, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President King absent and Secretary Nolan excused. Delegates Shuttleworth and Gallagher appointed vice-president and secretary pro tem.

Credentials—Broom Makers—George Daley, vice J. H. Hotem. Retail Grocery Clerks—E. Seidler, vice W. R. Cammack. Metal Polishers—John De Hann, vice C. Brown. Bindery Women—Hazel Celestres, Ella Wunderlich. Delegates seated.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Communications—Filed—From A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of credentials for Bro. Scharrenberg as delegate to the convention of A. F. of L. From Thomson Bridge Company, in reference to the Crowley Launch Co.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Broom Makers' Union, proposed wage scale and agreement. From Theatrical Federation of S. F., notification that they had indorsed the new constitution and wage scale of the Moving Picture Machine Operators. From Iron Trades Council, in reference to the Ellicott Machine Corporation, Pittsburg, Cal. From Azteca Club, complaint against the representatives of Bartenders' Union. From Karl Riedelsberger, complaint against Musicians' Union No. 6.

Communication from Steam Engineers' Union No. 6, informing Council that Delegate McNally has been granted a leave of absence for three months. On motion, Delegate McNally was excused from meetings of Council. Delegate Roe of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86 was also excused.

Communication received from the Socialist party inclosing resolutions criticising the action of the Board of Supervisors relative to the proposed compromise of lower Market street track privilege. Moved that the resolutions be filed; motion lost. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed. Amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to investigate this matter and report back to the Council; amendment carried. The chair appointed Delegates Ellison, McGuire, Bonsor, Mullen and Misner.

Communication from the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, in reference to the unfair Dean Steam Pump Company, was on motion referred to the "Labor Clarion" for publication.

Reports of Unions—Chaussers—Still boycotting the undertaking firm of Godeau & Co. Marine Gasoline Engineers—Strike against the Crowley Launch Company unchanged; hope for the continued support of affiliated unions. Barbers—Are boycotting shop at 255 East street; some union men patronizing this place. Steam Fitters No. 509—Cyclops Ice Machine Company still unfair; hope for an adjustment of this matter. Cooks—Have adopted resolutions boycotting the "Examiner" and placing fine on any member patronizing same. Bakers No. 24—Still boycotting the Occidental and Quality Bakeries. Web Pressmen—"Examiner" boycott progressing; hope that unionist will refuse to patronize this paper. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have placed a fine on any member found patronizing the "Examiner."

By permission the report of the directors of "Labor Clarion" was read before the report of the executive committee, and concurred in. (See report printed in "Labor Clarion.")

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the several matters pending before it. Reported adjustment of Horseshoers vs. Norrington matter. Reporting on the request of the A. F. of L.

that delegates from Electrical Workers No. 151 be unseated in the Council, the committee stated that it had requested that union to withdraw its delegates; the secretary read a letter from Electrical Workers No. 151 refusing to comply with the committee's request. The committee further reported that it held a special meeting on this matter Friday evening, October 18th, and recommended that the request of the A. F. of L. be complied with, and that the delegates from the seceding local be unseated; further recommended that insofar as may be possible this Council and its officers see to it that the unseating of Local No. 151 in no way mitigate against our giving this union such support as can be given them until such time as they are again eligible to admission. Moved that a roll call vote be taken upon recommendation; carried. After considerable discussion the roll was called and the result was 119 in favor, and 59 against. The chair then declared the delegates from Local No. 151 unseated.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended the indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 1, in regard to placing the county officers under civil service, providing that all employees in service for a year or more be retained without examination; concurred in. Further requested permission to engage Bro. Theo. Johnson to investigate the charter amendments and report to this committee regarding same; concurred in.

Report of Committee on Revision of By-Laws—Moved that the rules be suspended and that the second reading of the by-laws be made a special order of business for 9 p. m. next Friday; motion carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$238. Expenses—Total expenses, \$115.60.

The Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally yours,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary pro tem.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

We, your board of directors of the "Labor Clarion," desire to report in the matter referred to us concerning the Woodmen of the World, that we received representatives of that organization on Thursday evening, October 17th, and discussed the question of the article referred to, to the fullest extent, and arrived at this conclusion:

That the article referred to was written by Mr. Caverly and that he is solely responsible for it. That the Labor Council or the "Labor Clarion" in no way indorses the sentiments or opinions expressed therein by Mr. Caverly, and accepts none of the burden of responsibility for the said article. That Mr. Caverly, as a delegate and a contributor to the "Clarion," found the columns open to him in the discussion of this question just as would representatives of the organizations at interest.

The "Labor Clarion" does not stand sponsor for the opinions expressed by contributors, and does not necessarily indorse or condemn the ideas or policies elucidated by persons under their signatures. Your board did not enter into a discussion of the merits of the question at all, feeling that we were not competent to pass upon such an issue.

The point your board particularly desires to make is that the "Labor Clarion" or the Labor Council does not stand in the position of indorsing the sentiments expressed by persons signing articles to whom the columns of the paper are open.

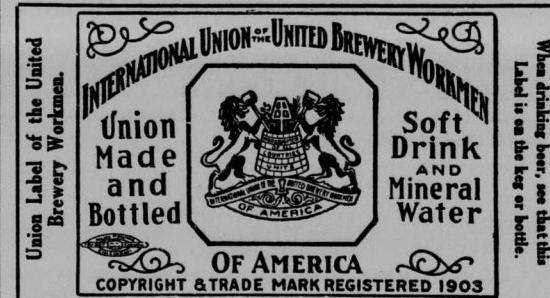
Frequently articles appear in the paper to which neither the editor nor your board lend acquiescence, but they are signed and pass current as the opinions of the author who signs them and

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WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

without any indorsement by the paper or the Labor Council.

The Labor Council appreciates the friendly offices of the Woodmen of the World in the past, hopes for a continuation of them in the future, and regrets that this incident may have occurred to even mar this friendly relationship.

We therefore recommend that the lodges of the Woodmen of the World be officially informed of the facts as above set forth, and be assured that there is no disposition on the part of the Labor Council or its official organ to criticise any scientific plan of insurance, good, bad or indifferent.

"LABOR CLARION" DIRECTORS.

(Signed) John O'Connell, William F. Dwyer, Andrew J. Gallagher.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held October 16, 1912.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, October 16, 1912, was called to order at 8:15 o'clock. In the absence of the president and vice-president, Delegate R. H. Baker of the Barbers was chosen president pro tem. Roll call of officers and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Wm. Matheson of the Stable Employees' Local No. 404 were received and the delegate seated.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported having continued work of campaigning in the Mission district on last Saturday night in behalf of the union label, card and button, by having the following speakers address the different assemblages on different corners: Mrs. Walden of the Laundry Workers, Brother Minner of the Machinists, Brother Schonhoff of the Typographical, and Brother Guth of the Cigar Makers' Unions; all of whose talks were well received, and no doubt will result in some returns for their efforts; also reported having visited the Central Labor Council of Oakland in an effort to organize a Label Section in that city, the same being acted on favorably by that body; are also visiting the various locals of San Francisco at the present time, trying to boost the union label contest for prizes for best suggestion on how to create a better demand for the union label, card and button.

Reports of Unions—Cigar Makers complained of members of a certain union buying non-union made cigars, and asked that we look for the blue label on the box when buying cigars. Leather Workers on Horse Goods asked that we demand their union label on harness or all leather goods of like character, when buying or renting the same, as they are trying to unionize the harness shops and need our support along these lines. Bartenders asked that we keep up the demand for the union bar card; don't patronize any place that does not display it, no matter what excuse is given for not having one. Barbers reported that their union had adopted an amendment to their by-laws whereby no member can be elected to any office in the union unless he has at least five distinct union labels on his person. Electrical Workers No. 151 reported having adopted the same kind of an amendment to their by-laws. Shoe Clerks requested that we do all we can to send trade to the firm of W. Brusker & Co. on Sixteenth street, near Mission, as the store is strictly a union store and deserves the support of all union men and women.

The regular order of business was then suspended and the privilege of the floor granted to Miss Ethel Carstons, representing "Life and Labor," a magazine devoted to the interest of women in the labor movement, who spoke upon the objects of the same and requested assistance in its support.

Communication—From Heald's Business College, relative to the usage of union-made text books; requesting an audience with the secretary

of the Label Section on the matter; referred to the secretary to do so.

Bills—The following bills, after being referred to the trustees and reported on favorably by them, were ordered paid, viz: Samuel Printing Co., printing postals, \$2.25; Kelly's Stable, carriage hire for the Mission district, \$5; Jas. H. Barry, printing letterheads and envelopes, \$7.50; J. P. Griffin, salary and stamps, October, 1912, \$14; Agitation Committee, for agitation work, \$5.50.

New Business—Report of board of trustees for quarter ending September 30, 1912, received and ordered placed in the minutes, and accepted. On motion, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Teamsters, Hackmen, Chauffeurs, Electrical Workers, Delivery Wagon Drivers and all unions using harness, saddles and leather goods of like kind, requesting that they help the Leather Workers by demanding their union label on said goods. On motion, the secretary was also instructed to communicate with all labor unions using working and driving gloves and request them to use only such gloves as are made in San Francisco and bear the union label, thereby helping the Glove Workers' Union who have many of their members out of work owing to the fact that their fellow trades unionists do not buy union-made home-industry gloves, as good as made elsewhere. On motion, the agitation committee was authorized to call to their assistance any of the delegates necessary in visiting the different unions trying to create interest in the union label prize contest which is now on and in which all union men and women and relatives are invited to participate, in one grand effort to increase the demand for union-made goods, and better recognition of the working card.

No further business, meeting adjourned till Wednesday, November 5, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

Notice—The Broom Makers' Union is an organization that has to depend solely upon the demand for union-made brooms, in order to keep their union together, as they have to compete very keenly with Chinese-made brooms as well as prison-made brooms. Do you allow the unfair made brooms to come into your house instead of the union-made broom? If you do, it's time to stop it and help the Broom Makers maintain their organization by buying union-made brooms that bear the union label as the only assurance that it's union made.

OPHEUM THEATER.

The Orpheum announces for next week a most attractive and novel bill. Miss Amelia Bingham will appear in "Big Moments from Great Plays." Miss Bingham includes in her repertoire "Fedor," "Madame Sans Gene," "The Climbers," "La Tosca" and "A Modern Lady Godiva." Her supporting company consists of Lloyd Bingham, Miss Lisle Leigh, Miss Will-Nell Lavender and Beresford Lovett. Nellie Nichols brings with her a number of new and catchy ditties. Frank Morrell will introduce "The Singing Minstrel." Slivers will present his pantomime "The Ball Game" next week only. Frank "Slivers" Oakley will be remembered as one of the greatest comedy hits known in vaudeville. Next week will be the last of Albertina Rasch's "Le Ballet Classique," Melville and Higgins; The Asahi Quintette and Joseph Jefferson and Felice Morris.

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June 29, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for receipt of deposits only.

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JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



OCTOBER, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
Monotype Machines.	
Simplex Machines.	
(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	143 Second
(116) Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler.	215 Leidesdorff
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48) Banister & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster.	516 Mission
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(65) Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99) Bolte & Braden.	50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8) *Bulletin.	767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176) *California Press.	340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The.	Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(120) Co-Operative Press.	2330 Market
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News.	340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12) Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short.	342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson & Twilley.	1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(188) *Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L.	317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(22) Mitchell, John J.	516 Mission
(58) Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(18) Montgomery Printing Co.	522 Jessie
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105) *Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87) Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60) *Post.	727 Market
(109) Primo Press.	67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Sunday afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock, in Council Hall, Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets. Matters of importance left over from the last meeting will be taken up and disposed of, so that all who can should be in attendance.

Among the favorable replies received from the clergy of this city to the request of the Typographical Union that on next Sunday, October 27th, the efforts of the union and the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to stamp out the great white plague, be made the subject of a strong sermon, was one from the Rev. Wm. Nat Friend, who will on Sunday evening, at the Howard Presbyterian Church, deliver a discourse on the ravages of tuberculosis and what is being done to prevent and cure the disease. Rev. Mr. Friend's discourse will be illustrated by stereopticon views taken at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs. The Edison film, "A Curable Disease," being a moving-picture story of the Union Printers' Home, will be run at the Castro Theatre, 485 Castro street, beginning with next Monday evening. This film has already been displayed at two San Francisco theatres, and has been the subject of much favorable comment.

The label committee is running out of material. The contest inaugurated recently among the apprentices is not producing non-label matter in quantities to keep the committee busy. The boys are urged to bring in their contributions of non-label printing as often as convenient, and not wait until near the end of the contest. Proper credit will be given for each package delivered to the secretary of the union. And while the apprentices are engaged in this pastime, the journeymen members of the union should remember that they are not "barred" from turning in samples of printing which are minus the union label, even if they are not to participate in the contest.

George H. Knell, assistant foreman of the San Francisco "Chronicle," was a visitor at the Board of Labor on Tuesday of this week, where he had luncheon with Secretary Huff. He is spending a few days in Southern California, after serving as delegate to the San Diego convention.—"Los Angeles Citizen."

There will be a special stockholders' meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Club, in the club rooms, 46 Geary street, top floor, Tuesday, October 29, 1912, at 2:30 p. m. Matters of importance will be up for consideration and all stockholders should be present.

Examinations have just been held by the civil service commission in this city and every field station of the commission to secure a list of eligibles for positions as printers in the Philippine service. Printers in this service are paid a salary of \$2000 a year, or \$38.46 a week. At the end of six months this salary is automatically increased to \$2250 a year, with a prospect of further promotion to \$2500 a year. Printers in the Philippine service must have executive ability and the ability to impart their knowledge to the craft of Filipino workmen. Their tasks are purely supervisory, as the natives do the work. After three years in the Philippines those on the rolls can be transferred to the classified service in the States upon application.

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WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY.

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Whether or not it is better for a woman to work in her home in occupations which are related to industrial life, or whether such work should be done in the factory itself, is a question which most students have decided in favor of the factory, and this for various reasons.

In the first place, when such work is done in the factory, there is a legal number of hours during which the woman may be employed, and the wages which she should receive have been fairly well standardized. Women in industry ordinarily work too many hours per day and they do not receive as high a wage as they earn, as compared with that received by men, but undoubtedly the conditions in the factory are much better than they can possibly be in the home. Aside from other considerations, the home should rarely, if ever, be turned into a workshop, for this involves not only the work of the women, but that of little children. Whatever else may be said against the factory system it has been beneficial in a purely economic sense. The factory has undoubtedly raised moral and ethical standards.

The history of woman in industry in the United States is a story of great industrial readjustment. Not only has women's work been carried from the home to the factory, but the kind of work which they have been doing has been greatly changed, and at the same time, their monopoly of traditional occupations has been destroyed. As in the case with men, their labor has been systematized and specialized so that an individual woman no longer finishes an entire product. She has become part of a great machine. Also, what was formerly regarded as women's work exclusively is now performed by men, and what was formerly considered men's work is often performed by women. Under the old domestic system the work of the women was to spin, to do a large part of the weaving, to sew, to knit, and in general to make most of the clothing worn by the family; to cook, to brew ale, to clean, and to perform the other duties of the domestic servant; but machines have now come in to aid in all these industries—machines which in some cases have brought in their trained men operatives, and in other cases have enormously increased the productive power in the individual, making it necessary for many women to hunt other work. One kind of spinning is now done by men alone. Men tailors make thousands of women's suits. Men dressmakers, and often milliners, are common. Men make our bread and brew our ale, and do much of the work in the steam laundry where our clothes are washed. Men, too, have learned to clean our houses by the vacuum process, so that it is not altogether fair to insist that women have been crowding men out of industrial life. Men have also crowded women out of their former occupations.

The wages of women in industry are almost scandalously low. According to the "Report on Women and Child Earners in the United States," gotten out by the Department of Commerce and Labor, investigations were made of wages paid to women in department and other retail stores in Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis. The living conditions of 108,616 women were investigated. Those living at home averaged 22.5 years of age, while those not living at home averaged 28.2 years of age. The average weekly earnings of those living at home were \$6.98; those not living at home, \$7.89. Those living at home paid an average weekly amount to their families of \$5.39; while those not living at home paid an average weekly amount of \$4.43 for food, shelter, heat, light and laundry. In addition to this, in the latter group about 21.4 per cent contributed to needy relatives. Those working in factories, mills and miscellaneous establishments were even

worse off. The total number of this class investigated in the same cities was 294,506. The average age of those living at home was 21.1; those not living at home, 27.7. The average weekly earnings of those living at home were \$6.40; those not living at home, \$6.78. Those living at home paid weekly to their families, \$5.46; while those not living at home spent \$3.50 per week for food, shelter, heat, light and laundry. Of the latter group, nearly 28.4 per cent contributed to needy relatives.

Any one who is familiar with living conditions in our great cities can see at a glance that the earnings of women in industry are totally inadequate to maintain a decent standard of living, and when they do so it proves the unusual strength of character of the women engaged in industrial life. The State of Massachusetts has just adopted a minimum wage for women in industry. Half a dozen other States are seriously considering this question. Women will unquestionably remain in industrial life. Large numbers of them should do so. Most of them will be compelled to, but it might as well be recognized that when women become competitors of men in industrial life they always suffer directly or indirectly; and when women, and especially mothers, desert the home for the factory, the nation suffers.

According to the Special Census Bulletin of 1907, there were 1,750,178 child workers in continental United States, of whom 60.2 per cent were on the farm. Four-fifths of these youthful agricultural laborers were reported as assisting their parents. The question is, to what extent is such labor injurious? It will not hurt the average child between the ages of ten and fourteen to do a reasonable amount of work on the farm, but many country boys are overstrained, according to those who are in a position to judge. But probably the greatest evil attendant on rural child labor appears in the form of arrested educational development. In many a country school the percentage of girls to boys is six to one. The real curse of child labor is not in the fact that children are compelled to work. It is the continuous toil for long hours under unsanitary conditions, with improper or insufficient food, that stunts the body and the mind so that when the child arrives at the years when he should be giving expression to his best self it is impossible for him to appreciate the best values of life.

RETURN THANKS.

Essex County Jail, Salem, Mass., Oct. 14, 1912.
Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary California
State Federation of Labor.

Fellow Workers: We have received your message expressing the sentiments of the State Federation's convention in our behalf.

We both appreciate and are thankful for the solidarity you express in our cause, which is that of all the brave and sincere men and women who yearn and strive for labor and freedom.

Of the false and infamous accusation manufactured and lodged against us, no one knows better of our absolute innocence than our accusers. We assure you all of our absolute innocence on all counts except loyalty to the working class.

Convey to all workers our salutations and pledge that as far as we are concerned—come what may—we shall give no cause for any to regret having confided in our innocence.

JOS. J. ETTOR,
ARTURO GIOVANNITTI.

Celluloid & Metal Buttons, Badges, Pennants, etc.**Union Labels Furnished.**

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Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following trade unionists have been called to their final rest: Frank Baumann of the gas workers; Clarence B. Dodge of the pile drivers; Charles C. Grotheer of the stevedores; Edward H. Burfeind of the coopers; John J. Kelly of the switchmen.

"The Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman," publications of the Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, are all unfair to organized labor, the management refusing to take any steps toward unionizing their composing room. These publications are widely circulated and should not be patronized by any member of organized labor or labor's friends.

Local No. 24 of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, at its meeting last Saturday night, received a report that the French bread bakery at the corner of Pierce and O'Farrell streets, conducted under the supervision of the union, and in which there are but two bake ovens, was inadequate to meet the demands made upon it for union-made French bread. A proposition was made that the local appoint a committee to devise ways and means to establish a baking plant on the lines of the one run by organized labor in San Jose, at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The matter was discussed in an informal way and passed to the next meeting for further consideration.

The thirty-second annual ball of Boilermakers' Union No. 25 will be held in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, Tuesday night, with John I. Nolan leading the grand march. The affair will be under the direction of Thomas Sheridan, James Brown, John Kane, B. O'Halloran and James Page.

Margaret C. Daley, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, is in the city for a few days. She will return to Los Angeles before leaving for the American Federation of Labor convention, but will return to San Francisco from the East, to remain indefinitely.

The Lundstrom Labor Day trophy was presented to the Horseshoers' Union last Tuesday evening by John I. Nolan and J. B. Bowen.

J. Marshall Jr. has been elected business agent for the Varnishers' and Polishers' Union.

Boilermakers' Union No. 205 has adopted a quarterly working button, which will be worn by members of the craft. At the weekly meeting there were three reinstements and one initiation.

Arthur Beaver, business agent of the Stationary Firemen's Union, reports having organized a new local at Richmond, with a charter membership of twenty-two.

The meeting of Cereal, Flour and Grain Warehousemen's Union, held last Sunday in Machinists' Hall, was attended by a large number of members, and, after the purpose of the call had been explained by Special Organizer Edward H. Misner, it was voted to return the charter to the American Federation of Labor and apply for a new one that will eliminate the word "grain" and permit all warehousemen to become members. It was decided to keep the new charter open for a limited time and fix the charter initiation fee at 50 cents.

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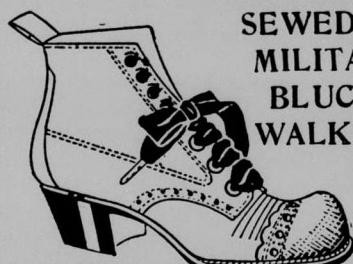
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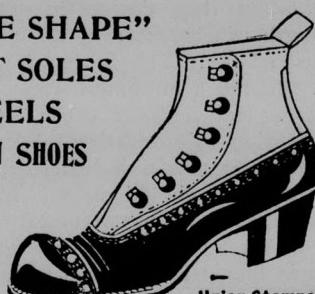


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CUBAN HEELS
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Personal and Local

The Waiters' Union is desirous of renting a portion of its headquarters at 14 Seventh street. Apply at headquarters.

Fred D. Warren, the fighting editor of the "Appeal to Reason," will speak at Dreamland Rink on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock.

"Andy" Gallagher, the big, good natured labor leader of the north, stopped for a few minutes at the Labor Temple last Sunday afternoon en route from the San Diego convention to his home in San Francisco. Mr. Gallagher was sanguine of the good work of the convention, and acknowledged confidently that the southern delegation gave him the time of his life in keeping his big steam roller on the track. He further stated that there was something doing every minute. Besides his other troubles Mr. Gallagher is one of the Supervisors of San Francisco, a position to which he was elected by the vote of union labor of San Francisco, and up to the present time no reports have been heard that the men of labor have made a mistake.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

Harry Cantrowith, representing the San Francisco Labor Council at the San Diego convention, was a visitor last Saturday at the office of the Building Trades Council in the Labor Temple. He was shown about the building by Secretary Mooney and expressed great surprise at its magnitude. He was accompanied by Delegates Bever and Murray.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

The Ettor-Giovannitti Defense League held its regular meeting Saturday night in Woodman's Hall, where it was said that a circular being mailed throughout the country signed by the I. W. W. was the product of the Burns Detective Agency and was calculated to prejudice the public against the indicted timber workers.

The fourth annual ball of the Waitresses' Union will be held in Majestic Hall on Saturday evening, November 2d. Admission, 25 cents.

The Janitors' Union will have an entertainment and jinks in the Labor Temple on Fourteenth street on the night of Tuesday, October 29th. The committee on entertainment was empowered to issue invitations to 50 persons well known in the labor world.

The trophy awarded to the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union for the display it made on Labor Day which was to have been presented last Monday

night, will not be formally turned over to it until next Monday night, when there will be a special meeting to receive it. There will be an entertainment for members and invited guests.

Delegate Giannini, who represented the San Francisco Beer Drivers and Stablemen at the State Federation of Labor convention in San Diego, was a visitor at the Labor Temple last Saturday, stopping here for a few hours en route to the southern bay city. He likes Los Angeles a little bit, and believes that in time it might equal San Francisco, but of course like all good San Franciscans, has some doubts about it. He was shown about the Labor Temple and expressed much surprise at the magnificence of the structure.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

Frank McDonald, active member of the Tile Layers, and business agent of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, stopped at the Labor Temple last Saturday on his way to the San Diego labor convention. He is one of the live wires of the labor movement of the north, and has been one of the workers who has made it the admiration of the industrial world. He is a worker. He is known by the company he keeps. He is continually with and after union men. He carried credentials as a fraternal delegate and on Tuesday addressed the delegates of the convention, speaking particularly of the men on strike throughout the State. He made an excellent impression upon his hearers.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

The Janitors' Union reports that Majestic Hall, Fillmore and Geary streets, is now fair to the organization, having signed up with the union on Monday last.

Nino Ballet, convicted on two charges of a violation of the law which makes it a misdemeanor to work women employees more than eight hours a day, was fined \$50 on that charge by Police Judge Shortall Monday morning.

W. W. Lawler, one of the live wires of San Francisco Carpenters No. 22, was a visitor at the Labor Temple during the week and was agreeably surprised at the magnificence of Los Angeles' "handsomest home of labor in the world." He ventured to hope that San Francisco would be able to do as well with the home of organized labor that is to be built in that city.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

RICHMOND BUTCHERS.

Last Thursday night the butchers of Richmond gave an entertainment. The gathering was one of importance and marks to a degree the rapid advancement of the Richmond local. Several months ago this local was organized under the California State Federation of Butchers, which federation was not under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. Local Union No. 1 of San Francisco was the dominating power in No. 4's organization. Recently No. 1 voted to go back to the international and advised No. 4 to take the same course, which was unanimously accepted, and last evening was the climax that makes all the butchers in California under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association of Butchers and Meat Cutters.

The first part of the evening was spent in perfecting the organization. International President Harte and D. J. Murray gave splendid advice to the organization, after which the banquet table was proceeded to for the good of the order. Around the banquet table were seated the invited guests, and after enjoying one of the best bills of fare that could be devised by any one familiar with the culinary art, the speech making began.

The assemblage was addressed by those of prominence, viz: International President Harte, Bro. D. J. Murray, M. R. Gruenhof, W. A. Kreamer, W. W. Thompson, S. W. Nesbit, Bro. Redderson, president of Local No. 4, Harry B. Wiese, and a member of the drum corps.

One of the features of the Butchers' entertainment was the drum corps of Local No. 1, which escorted the visitors to Richmond and which was the means of much enjoyment to all who were assembled. This drum corps escorted the butchers throughout the city.

The drum corps is one of the best in the State and reflects much credit upon No. 1, as well as each individual member, as such an organization will always help to create an interest in any local. The corps of No. 1 is composed of the following members: Harry Kilpatrick, Walter Murray, Jack Cliver, Wm. Heinze, Geo. Scharrbebble, Herbert Spreegle, Ed. Grady, Robert Cortello, Walter Perry, Carl Mulein, and Chas. Kilpatrick.

The drum corps entertained the guests after the banquet with several selections while waiting for the car to proceed home, which brought about much comment from all who heard it.

PUSH LIVING STILL HIGHER.

And now word comes from New York that soon hotels and restaurants are to label bread and butter 10 cents extra. The interesting innovation of charging a dime for bread and butter is a sequel to the recently instituted project in New York of charging a dime for a program in some of the leading theaters. While this bread and butter raise in price will not be applied in all hotels and eating houses, yet it indicates the usual trend throughout the country.

VACATE FRANKLIN'S BOND.

Bert Franklin, jury briber, and the man on whom the prosecution will depend in the coming trial of Clarence Darrow, was extended another courtesy by the district attorney when his cash bail of \$2500, put up to guarantee his appearance in court on the Bain indictment, was restored.

The order was entered by Judge Finch, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Ford.

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